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sitting with every appearance of contentment in the bare branches of a tree. The small boys, however, soon began to pelt it with stones, though it was with difficulty that the bird could be made to fly, and even the presence of a policeman had little effect in restraining them.

In spite of much persecution the bird remained in the vicinity for several days more, but the commotion and excitement produced by his presence led to his premature end. Various missiles aimed at the Owl by the crowd during the day became a menace to the windows and heads and led the householders to consider the bird a rather unwelcome visitor. The bird was accordingly shot and afterward fell into my possession. The contents of the stomach, as well as beak and claws, bore testimony to the havoc which he had made the preceding night among the English Sparrows. — WILLIAM C. BRAISLIN, M. D., *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Newfoundland Notes. — The following list of birds was observed on a trip up the Humber River in Newfoundland, which lasted from August 10 to September 24, 1899. The list is not intended as in any way a complete one of the birds to be seen at that time on the island, but merely of those which I happened to observe in the course of a fishing and hunting trip, and as such it is offered for what it may be worth.

1. *Gavia imber*. LOON. — Abundant.
2. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. AMERICAN HERRING GULL. — Abundant.
3. *Larus marinus*. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL. — Breeds sparingly at Adies Pond; doubtful if I saw any.
4. *Sterna hirundo* (or *paradisæa*). — A Tern, either Common or Arctic, was seen in considerable numbers near the mouth of the river.
5. *Merganser serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. — Breeds abundantly.
6. *Anas obscura*. BLACK DUCK. — Breeds abundantly.
7. *Anas carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL. — Rather uncommon. Several observed.
8. *Aythya affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK. — Sept. 17, one killed at Adies Pond.
9. *Glaucionetta clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE. — Breeds abundantly.
10. *Erismatura rubida*. RUDDY DUCK. — One seen Sept. 1, at Adies Pond.
11. *Branta canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE. — Breeds commonly.
12. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN. — Abundant.
13. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE. — One seen August 20.
14. *Totanus flavipes*. YELLOW-LEGS. — Abundant in late August and early September.
15. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER. — Abundant.
16. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK. — Rather uncommon.
17. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK. — Common.

18. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK. — Rather uncommon.
19. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK. — A guide reported seeing a large black Hawk on September 10.
20. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*. BALD EAGLE. — Common.
21. *Falco peregrinus anatum*. DUCK HAWK. — A guide described a Hawk seen August 15, which must have been this species. Said to nest on the cliffs along the river.
22. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK. — Small Hawks were seen commonly. Some were undoubtedly of this species. Others may have been *Falco sparverius*.
23. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. FISH HAWK. — Common.
24. *Bubo virginianus*. GREAT HORNED OWL. — Common.
25. *Scotiaptex cinerea*. GREAT GRAY OWL. — One seen August 23.
26. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER. — Abundant.
27. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas*. NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER. — Fairly common.
28. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER. — Fairly common.
29. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. — Common.
30. *Colaptes auratus*. FLICKER. — One seen September 9.
31. *Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER. — Two seen August 15.
32. *Perisoreus canadensis*. CANADA JAY. — Abundant and very tame.
33. *Corvus corax principalis*. NORTHERN RAVEN. — Common. Apparently it takes the place of *Corvus americanus*, which is said not to occur on Newfoundland.
34. *Scolecophagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD. — Fairly common.
35. *Spinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. — Their characteristic note heard on several occasions, but none seen.
36. *Spinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN. — Large flocks seen commonly.
37. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. — Fairly common.
38. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. — Several seen September 23.
39. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW. — Not uncommon.
40. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW. — Two seen August 17, evidently young birds just able to fly.
41. *Vireo noveboracensis*. WHITE-EYED VIREO. — A single bird was observed for some minutes in full song, and within five or six feet, on September 8.
42. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER. — Seen in large numbers on August 27.
43. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. YELLOW PALM WARBLER. — Seen abundantly in flocks from September 8 on.
44. *Seiurus noveboracensis*. WATER THRUSH. — Abundant.
45. *Sylvania pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER. — Abundant.
46. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. — Common.

47. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—One seen August 18.
48. *Parus atricapillus*. CHICKADEE.—Most abundant.
49. *Turdus fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH.—One seen September 14.
50. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—One seen August 31. Said to be common.

The Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) was seen abundantly in Cape Breton, but apparently does not cross the Straits into Newfoundland.—
LOUIS H. PORTER, *New York City*.

RECENT LITERATURE.

Merriam's Biological Survey of Mount Shasta.¹—"All high mountains," as Dr. Merriam remarks in his 'Introduction,' "particularly those that stand alone, are likely to throw light on the problems of geographic distribution, and are worthy of careful study. Shasta, not only because of its great altitude [14,500 feet], but even more because of its intermediate position between the Sierra and the Cascades, promised an instructive lesson, and was, therefore, chosen as a base station for part of the field work of 1898."

An introduction of eight pages contains an itinerary of the field work, the personnel of the party, a notice of previous publications on Mount Shasta, and a list of the new species described in the report—5 plants and 8 mammals. The subtitles indicate the general character of the report, as follows: 'General Features of Shasta' (pp. 17-30); 'The Forests of Shasta' (pp. 30-46); 'Forest Fires' (pp. 46, 47); 'Slope Exposure' (pp. 47-52); 'Life Zones of Shasta' (pp. 52-68); 'The Boreal Fauna and Flora of Shasta contrasted with corresponding Faunas and Floras of the Sierra and the Cascades' (pp. 69-82); 'Efficiency of Klamath Gap as a barrier to boreal species compared with that of Pitt River and Feather River Gaps collectively' (pp. 83, 84); 'Sources of the Boreal Faunas of

¹ Results of a Biological Survey of Mount Shasta, California. By C. Hart Merriam, Chief of Division of Biological Survey. = North American Fauna, No. 16, 8vo., pp. 1-179, pll. i-v, and 46 text illustrations. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Biological Survey. Washington: Government Printing Office. Published Oct. 18, 1899.